

Grant Demands the Unconditional Surrender of Petersburg.

THE REBEL REPLY NOT KNOWN.

Rumored Capture of the City

THE NEW REBEL RAID.

ALLEGED INVASION OF MARYLAND.

EXCITEMENT ALONG THE BORDER.

GEN. SIGEL FALLS BACK TO THE POTOMAC.

NO SERIOUS FIGHTING YET.

Conflicting and Unsatisfactory Accounts.

Bwell's Entire Corps Supposed to be Coming North.

Alleged Capture of Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR STATE MILITIA

New-York to Send 12,000 for 100 Days.

PENNSYLVANIA SENDS 12,000

Rumored Capture of Petersburg—A Large Story for the New-York Market.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

A dispatch went from here to New-York this evening at 5 o'clock declaring that Petersburg was taken yesterday.

Grant said to have Demanded the Surrender of Petersburg—The Rebel Reply as Yet Unknown—Lively Work Expected.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

Passengers on the mail-boat Highland Light report that day before yesterday Gen. Grant sent a demand for the unconditional surrender of Petersburg, but the answer was not known at City Point when the Highland Light left. It was believed, if the demand was not complied with, that a reasonable time would be allowed for the removal of the women and children before the town was attacked. They also say that appearances indicated lively work.

Jubilation Among Traitors—The Rebel Raid into Maryland—Flight of the Inhabitants.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5—11:30 p. m.

The Secesh here are insolently and joyously predicting the arrival of the Rebels and the capture of Washington.

Passengers by the Baltimore cars this morning state that the Secesh in that city were busy indicating scornful reports—one that the Rebel force consists of Breckinridge's, Buckner's, and Early's divisions.

Refugees from Hagerstown, Boonsboro, and Middleburg are arriving at Baltimore in considerable numbers. Many of them walked the whole way. They report much excitement throughout the western counties of Maryland, more on account of previous invasions than from anything seriously threatening now.

The train leading from Hagerstown to Baltimore is filled with wagons and teams belonging to terrified farmers who are endeavoring to run off their stock.

Another Rebel Raid—The Forces Reported Large—Great Excitement in Baltimore—Signal Falls Back Across the Potomac—No Serious Engagement Yet.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 4, 1864.

The city was thrown into a great state of excitement to-day in consequence of the news that the Rebels were about making another raid into Maryland. In the lower part of the town people were gathered here and there, discussing the rumors and reports that continually arrived from various sources. So far as your correspondent can learn, the Rebels have attempted another raid into Pennsylvania by way of Hagerstown, at which place great alarm prevails.

Harper's Ferry, held by Gen. Max Weber, is also threatened. Gens. Sigel and Stahel, with Col. Mulligan, has succeeded in falling back to the Maryland side of the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and will probably join the garrison at Harper's Ferry, thus securing that place effectually from further harm.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from North Mountain to the Ohio River is under the care of Gen. Kelly, who has detachments stationed at various points. His headquarters are at Cumberland. This portion of the road is uninterrupted. Gen. Kelly reports, via Wheeling, that there are no signs of the enemy west of North Mountain Station, seven miles beyond Martinsburg. It is said that Gen. Hunter, with his full force, in good condition, is moving to thwart the designs of the enemy. I have been unable to obtain any particulars of fighting, but learn that our losses are small. No damage, as far as we know, has yet been done to Government or railroad property.

The official advice received here last night by the military and railroad lead me to believe that the Rebel forces are quite large, and that such disposition has been made of them as rendered it incumbent upon Sigel to fall back. The Rebels made their first appearance at North Mountain, about nine miles west of Martinsburg, flanking that important position on the right. This move was undoubtedly made for the purpose of capturing some of the trains belonging to Gen. Hunter's corps, as the property lay north of Martinsburg, under the immediate charge of Gen. Sigel.

It is stated on trustworthy authority that the Rebel cavalry are under command of Maj.-Gen. Ransom, successor to Stuart, and the infantry under command of Gen. Early. Some report Breckinridge and Bwell in command, though this is doubtful.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have, I believe, saved all their rolling stock at Martinsburg,

New-York Tribune.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

with various descriptions of property belonging to private parties.

Your correspondent will leave here to-morrow for Harper's Ferry, as there are no trains now running beyond that point, and will send full particulars. In

[By Telegraph.]

The Rebel Raid—Further Advice.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

The Inquirer publishes the following special dispatch:

GETTYSBURG, July 4.—Much excitement prevails in the town, and indeed through the country south of Harrisburg, in consequence of rumors to the effect that a large body of Rebels are in the act of making a raid upon Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania, and that they had already crossed the Potomac. The following was received from the headquarters of Gen. Couch this morning:

CHAMBERSBURG, July 4.—The latest information is that the Rebel pickets have been seen on the opposite banks of the river.

A small cavalry force had crossed at Falling Waters, and the main body was within three miles of Williamsport, consisting, it is said, of about 6,000. A force of 2,000 cavalry was reported to be crossing Dam No. 4 at dark last night.

By order of

JOHN S. SCHULTZ, Asst. Adj. Gen.

HARRISBURG, July 4.—Midnight.—Official information from the border, received by the Governor to-night, indicates that the enemy is again advancing northward on a raid. Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock Sigel was attacked simultaneously at Lector and Dark Hollow, or Darkville, Va., by a large force of the enemy, said to be under Gens. Ransom and Early, and driven from his position, with slight loss. Gen. Sigel says there were 2,000 cavalry in the Rebel force. The number of their infantry could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to be larger. The Rebels have succeeded so far in concealing their numbers.

From Gen. Sigel's dispatch it is ascertained that 1,100 of the Rebel cavalry had got in his rear by the way of North Mountain. But whether this body is in addition to the 2,000 before mentioned, or part thereof, is not plain.

A dispatch just received by the Governor says that 15 Rebel cavalrymen were seen within five miles of Harrisburg this afternoon. This came from the Harrisburg telegraph operator, who has not been heard from since five o'clock this afternoon, and it is supposed has left the place.

Other reports considered trustworthy represent that there are no Rebels this side of the Potomac.

It is no doubt the purpose of the enemy's cavalry to advance as far as they can into Pennsylvania to steal horses and provisions.

Of Gen. Couch's movement it is improper to speak. He will be in consultation with the Governor, and will have the same management of the ample preparations for a warm reception of the enemy in their annual visit. The Old Reserves are ready to respond, and are on their way to their posts.

The Governor will no doubt issue a proclamation to-morrow. All the militia responding will be clothed, equipped and subsisted by the General Government during the emergency. No pains or expense will be spared by the General Government in upholding and supporting the militia.

There is some excitement and apprehension here, but in official circles there is no fear but that Gen. Couch will succeed admirably.

But little more news is expected to-night.

Contrabands are coming North like clouds before a storm.

The Rebel Raid North-West—The Latest Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

The Bulletin has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURG, July 5, P. M.—The Rebels had not crossed the Potomac at 4 o'clock this morning, at which time the telegraph office was open and in direct communication with Gen. Couch. He is actively engaged in making preparations to give our visitors a warm reception, should they repeat their folly of last Summer.

The fears of the people along the border counties have been allayed, but there is considerable alarm still existing, as the Rebels may be in strong force. They are said to have 2,000 cavalry.

Governor Curtin returned to his post yesterday morning. He did not reach Gettysburg, as he was telegraphed to return when about fifteen miles from Capital.

Over a thousand horses passed through Gettysburg yesterday owing to a scare in that section, and in other counties there was similar alarm.

Exciting Reports—Harper's Ferry Attacked by the Rebels—Our Forces Making a Vigorous Defense—The Government Stores Removed from Harper's Ferry—Alarm at Frederick—All the Sick and Wounded Removed from the Hospitals—The Rebels Enforcing a Remorseless Desecration.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

It was reported and believed yesterday morning that Hagerstown was in possession of the Rebels, the operators having left their posts between 9 and 10 o'clock under an alarm.

The operators, however, returned about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and reported that it was quiet, and that there were no Rebels nearer than Falling Waters and Williamsport, from six to ten miles distant from the Potomac, where it was said fighting was going on yesterday afternoon.

The same account also says that fighting was going on at or near Sharpsburg, the Union forces being commanded by Gen. Sigel.

Previous reports from Harper's Ferry had located Gen. Sigel during Sunday night at Shepherdstown, to which point he had fallen back from Martinsburg, and where a junction was formed with him by Mulligan with the force from the Lector fight on Sunday, ten miles below.

This joint force, it was thought, would move to the Maryland side of the Potomac to secure the Maryland Heights if attacked by the Rebels.

An attack was made on Harper's Ferry about 9 or 10 o'clock yesterday morning by a force estimated at some 2,000 cavalry, with more than 500 infantry.

Gen. Weber, however, set about making a vigorous defense, and, up to the last accounts, was holding his own.

Nothing had been heard up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Harper's Ferry from Sigel or Mulligan's forces, which is accounted for, perhaps, by the Hagerstown story of their being again engaged opposite Shepherdstown, to which point they must have been followed by the Rebels.

After 2 o'clock in the afternoon the wires were interrupted near Harper's Ferry on the East side, and the operator at the Point of Rocks was understood to report that a body of Rebel Cavalry had crossed the Potomac there, and interrupted the telegraph.

In the mean time the excitement at Frederick, Md., continuing, all the sick from the hospitals, with the provost guard of the town, were removed, the former going to Annapolis.

The Government stores were also removed from Frederick, as they had previously been successfully removed from Harper's Ferry.

No reason is given for this movement from Frederick, as no hostile forces were known to be within 20 miles of the place, except a cavalry detachment near Point of Rocks, 12 miles off.

Gen. Tyler remained at Monocacy in command of Gen. Wallace's forces, that point being the extreme Western limit of this Department. He is protecting the great railroad bridge of Monocacy River, three miles from Frederick. No signs of the enemy had appeared up to last night.

The true object and extent of the whole movement is as yet a mystery. It is known from refugees from Martinsburg, Winchester, and other places in Virginia, that the Rebels are remorselessly and relentlessly enforcing

the conscription, taking all the males between 16 and 60 who have not left their homes.

Every horse is taken on the line of march, and scouting parties visit the country roads and steal them all, whether owned by friend or foe. The capture of supplies and the diversion of the reinforcements going to Grant, are very probable the reasons for the raid.

Provisions and all kinds of supplies are no doubt very scarce in Virginia at present, and the Rebels hope to make a large haul on this side of the Potomac. But they have evidently been disappointed thus far. Major-Gen. John Early commands the expedition, which is composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

Early is reported to be Ewell's successor. General Ransom is believed to have charge of the cavalry, and he is said to be Stuart's successor. The object of the enemy may be inferred to be an important one on the part of Gen. Lee. The infantry force is said to be under the command of Gen. Early himself. Ewell's late corps probably now numbers not less than 12,000 men.

Other reports name Breckinridge, Imboden, Jenkins, and even Wheeler, as leaders. But both the Southern Jenkinses are dead, Wheeler is known to be in Tennessee, and Breckinridge's presence in this valley is very doubtful.

Gen. Wallace is very active, and is making every preparation that prudence may suggest.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

From the Point of Rocks we learn that the entire Rebel force that visited that place yesterday did not exceed 100 cavalrymen, supposed to be under the command of Mosely.

Their whole object was to rob and destroy. They took with them to Virginia the entire stocks of goods in the stores of Messrs. John R. Dutton, Gover & Bassard, Means & Adams and others.

They robbed the loyal storekeepers, as well as the Rebel sympathizers, leaving behind them but crockery ware, and such articles as were not easily carried off.

They were followed to the river by Rebel citizens, who are said to have carried off goods into the interior.

They retired, after committing all their robberies, much in the same way they came.

The telegraph operator returned last night from the mountains where he had concealed himself, and sent through several dispatches announcing the extent of the Rebel depredations, and saying that the "devil was to pay generations."

This morning the operator was not at his post again, from which it is to be inferred that the Rebels have returned again.

LATER.

The telegraph is still working to Frederick, and up to noon no Rebels had made their appearance in that city.

The excitement had in a great measure abated, and it was believed that a provost-guard at that place could effectively protect the city from all the Rebels that had appeared in the vicinity of the Point of Rocks up to this morning.

Gen. Sigel and Gen. Mulligan's forces reached the Maryland Heights about 9 o'clock last night, and no doubt is now entertained of our forces being able to successfully resist any attack of the Rebels at that point.

Reinforcements are on their way to the Maryland Heights.

Gen. Max Weber, who commands the post, has given notice to the people of Harper's Ferry to leave, as he is impatiently and he could not hope for even respite here. Gen. Max Weber is said to have temporarily to the command of the 10th Corps.

The numbers of officers scarcely convalescent from wounds received in the earlier weeks of the campaign, who are returning to the army with buoyant spirits, is having a cheering effect.

Orange Judd, esp. and other gentlemen of the Sanitary Commission, have to-day been distributing luxuries, tobacco, and vegetables in the trenches, carrying the good things in baskets, and expending themselves equally with the soldiers.

The movement reported in the New York papers to supply the army with vegetables is hailed here as worth more than eight cents could be, save more men.

More glorious news still is it that there is to be no more commutation. Having stated the fact in a large company to-day, I saw a corps commander spring wildly from his seat with exclamations of "joy—and then he ordered his last champagne and the last lump of ice, and the toast was "Here's to no commutation!" then tin-cups clinked, and each said "How!" then each said "Drink hearty!" then all drank, and then all clinked tin-cups again, and finally we all chorused "So—ho—ho!" Which ceremony is "a way we have in the army." C. A. F.

Siege of Petersburg—Vicissitudes of Army Life—Sanitary Commission—A Great Expedition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 2, 1864—Evening.

To-night closes a dull week in the history of this campaign, yet it may have been as important as any in the ultimate issue. Indeed, by referring to our position last Saturday night, a decided advantage can be discovered to have taken place, especially upon the right and centre of the line. The position in some places more advanced, and is everywhere more secure. The enemy has made several vigorous attempts to force us back, but without success.

Almost every night's quiet is broken by a noisy demonstration of Rebel suspicion and jealousy. First, their skirmishers advance; our pickets fire; then they "open" from the battle line, and are met with a deadly volley from ours; about this time the "dull brigade" open their eyes and begin to inquire "What can the matter be?" The artillery begin to chime in, and for a half hour the growl of the Cohorn mortars, the crackle of musketry, the ring of light batteries, the boom of our 30-pounders, and the rattle of the 12-pounders, all make the hills and valleys echo, and we rush to the front and find it to be only an attempt (successful) to feel our position.

The last entertainment of this kind occurred last night, about 10 o'clock.

Gen. Lee had been constructing a strong earthwork in a commanding position upon his front line of battle, and under the very eyes of the enemy. Two or three days and nights had been expended in labor upon it, at the cost of about 100 men by Rebel sharpshooters, among whom was Capt. Peck, commander of the Massachusetts (the engineer regiment of the division), severely wounded in the right arm, while superintending the work. But the work steadily progressed, and, although not finished, had become to have a "bad look" to the Rebels. It is a curiosity to see the Rebels, armed with their rifles, and attempting, and abandoned, for our men administered to them a severe rebuke for their impudence and impertinence.

The general solicitude about Gen. Wilson has been relieved by the report of his safe arrival at Netley, standing his ill fortune, on his return a general feeling of satisfaction in the result is apparent. The damage that he sustained in the evening battle, however, is not serious. The whole expedition was one of terrible marches of severe and bloody conflict, of immense physical labor.

They crossed the Weldon Railroad on the 22d of June, about noon, burned the depot, and destroyed all public property.

On leaving, they were attacked in the rear by Rebel infantry and artillery, against which they did not stop to oppose themselves. The next day the two divisions were intercepted at Dinwiddie Court House by Wade Hampton, who came between the two columns. Wilson, avoiding him by a flank movement, again connected with Kautz, but was followed closely in the rear by Hampton, against whom the 3d Brigade, carrying the rear, fought incessantly for a whole day. Striking the South to the left, at Black's and White's farms, and proceeding up to reach to Burkeville, they destroyed the track, and burned an immense amount of army stores. Thence, swinging the column upon the Danville Railroad, they found at Keyville two trains—one a freight train loaded with cotton, flour, pork, &c.—and stores houses filled with army supplies. These were destroyed, and the track was set as a roadblock station. Here the "High Bridge" over the Staunton River was found to be strongly defended, and further advance checked. The intention of the expedition was to follow the Weldon Railroad, and to destroy it, and a large amount of Rebel Government property burned, and it only returned to return to our lines.

This was attempted by the way of Lawrenceville, across the Nottoway, to the Weldon Railroad, at Stony Creek Station. Here, in a night attack by Rebel cavalry and infantry, the Maryland brigade got cut off and the whole command retreated up the river and crossed to Reims Station. The same Rebel force had preceded by the movement, and assisted by artillery, opposed their progress at this place. After a severe fight of an hour Wilson again withdrew, spiking his guns, burning his ammunition, and leaving his ambulance train loaded with wounded and under a volunteer guard, upon the field. By a forced march, nearly twenty miles to the Nottoway River, across it, through Sussex County, again over the Nottoway at Peter's Bridge, through Littleton to the Blackwater River, the enemy was defeated, and the worn veterans found security and rest. A severe estimate is made

strong, have invaded Maryland, and taken Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points, that the public safety requires a call upon the State. Executives for a militia force to repel the invasion, and he calls upon the State of New-York for 12,000 militia, as its quota, to serve 100 days.

Pennsylvania Militia—Proclamation Calling for 12,000 Men.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the President of the United States has this day made a call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for 12,000 militia or volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby call on the freemen of Pennsylvania to come frankly forward, as they have heretofore done, and fill the requisition for this important service. It is apparent that the enemies of your Government, in desperation, are threatening as with an armed force, in the hope that the army of Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond, and I call upon the citizens of this Commonwealth, capable of bearing arms, to come forward, without delay, and thus aid our heroic brothers in the great army of the Republic.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor.

ELI SHAFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Retreat of Wilson's Cavalry—The Sixth Corps at its Old Position—Wilson's Loss 10 or 12 Guns, 1,000 Prisoners, and 1,300 Negroes—Grant Satisfied with the Expedition—Fire in Petersburg—Return of the Sanitary Agents—No More Commutation.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday July 1—9 p. m.

Wilson's command is coming in, and the 6th Corps returning to its late position on the left of the line. Finding it impossible to break through, he made a detour toward Suffolk, and is approaching by the Suffolk and St. George Court House road. At 7 o'clock this morning he was only fifteen miles distant. The loss in his own and Kautz's divisions must be nearly one thousand, a large proportion of which were captured. They also lost ten or twelve guns and 1,300 negroes that had voluntarily joined them. Gen. Grant pronounces the loss more than compensated by the results, and declares the raid to be a brilliant achievement.

Gen. Smith's headquarters have shifted into Petersburg last night kindled a large fire, and set all the bells in the city ringing. Each one of these shells is sportively called the "Petersburg Express"—issued four times an hour, is as "inflammatory" as the South used to consider THE TRIBUNE, and as "sensational" as THE HERALD is even unto this day, and cries itself on the streets in shriller voice than that of a newsboy.

Gen. Butler is still absent in other quarters of his department, but his immediate return is expected. Gen. Smith goes North to-morrow on twenty days sick leave. The state of his health makes rest for a few days imperative, and he could not hope for even respite here. Gen. Max Weber is said to have temporarily to the command of the 10th Corps.

The numbers of officers scarcely convalescent from wounds received in the earlier weeks of the campaign, who are returning to the army with buoyant spirits, is having a cheering effect.

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Sanitary Commission, in its liberal issue of clothing, hospital supplies and delicacies—see special communication in this practical, efficient and devoted expenditure of labor and attention, and the independent State agencies looking with special solicitude to the wants of the sons of individual States—all these are acting a part as important as any in the vindication of the integrity of our Government.

Thousands of brave wounded Union soldiers have fallen reason to thank the Rebel citizens of the country through which this campaign has led the army, for their forbearance in packing a generous supply of ice for the hot days of summer, the report of which falls so very aptly by the side of every rivulet newly built homes are filled to their utmost capacity with the solid ice, to the accumulation of which the last severe winter was favorable. Little did the Rebel authorities imagine that they were doing this liberal service of crystallized water that it would cool the heated brows and parched lips of thousands of the men they so much hate.

The people of this section, like those between the Rappahannock and Pamunkey, were dwelling in the most stupid security, and were overtaken by our onward marching armies with surprise and consternation. Leaving their property to the doubtful protection of their negroes, they fled to the cities for security. Time—short time—will tell how wise their action.

These days of monotony, the report of which falls so very aptly upon the public ear, are big with portentous preparations. A movement that will exceed in brilliancy and importance any past one of this campaign will soon be executed. It will be successful. R. T. W.

The Sixth Corps Reach Reims Station—None of Wilson's Force Found—Reports of Escaped Union Soldiers—Wilson Forced to Retreat, Destroying his Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 30—6 o'clock p. m.

From Our Special Correspondent.

This morning, about 2 o'clock, the 6th Corps reached the Weldon Railroad in force at Reims Station, their object being to assist Gen. Wilson, who was reported to have been intercepted by the enemy at that place, on his return from Lynnhaven.

No force was found occupying the station, and no trace of Gen. Wilson, except the remnants of the train which he had destroyed and abandoned.

The 6th Corps employed itself through the day at destroying the railroad track near the depot, and are expected to return to their old position to-night.

I can hear nothing of Wilson's fight of yesterday afternoon, except imperfect reports brought in by dismounted men who have crept through the lines. It seems that he was first met by Rebel cavalry as he approached the railroad, and, driving them back, soon found himself in collision with infantry and artillery, and after a severe struggle he was obliged to retreat, abandoning all his artillery (16 pieces) and burning his trains. The wounded were placed in ambulances, with hospital flags flying, and left on the field. He retired in a southerly direction. Some of the men report seeing two brigades of cavalry follow him, and a railroad train loaded with infantry pass down the road. The loss of the Indiana brigade in the battle of Tuesday night, on Stony River, is authenticated. It is hoped, however, that they will fight their way through and escape. Until this disaster, and in spite of it, this has been, in its results, one of the most successful cavalry expeditions of the War.

A long train of white bundles has been coming in all day to Gen. Patrick's headquarters, bringing scores of contrabands of all ages and shades of color, who were rescued from slavery by the movement of the 6th Corps.